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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

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Notes.

AN OLD FRENCH MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

I have lately, to my great surprise, met with a very interesting map of North and Central America, published in Paris in 1694, hanging on the bedroom wall of an invalid cottager, formerly a farm labourer, to whom I go to read from time to time. It is in wonderfully good preservation, and the names are as legible as if they had been printed yesterday instead of two hundred years ago. Its title is in both Latin and French: 'America Septentrionalis in suas præcipuas partes divisa, ad usum Serenissimi Burgundiæ Ducis'; 'Amerique Septentrionale divisée en ses principales parties. Presenté à Monseigneur le Duc de Bourgogne Par son Très-humb: et très obéissa: Seruiteur, H. Iaillot,' who is unquestionably the same as Hubert Alexis Jaillot, described in Hole's 'Brief Biographical Dictionary' as French geographer, born *circa* 1640, *obiit* 1712. Is this map well known to geographers? It seems to be very accurate, considering its date, although it looks strange enough on comparing it with a modern map of North America. I was much interested in finding myself almost at once on the track of Milton—in "Estotilande, ou Terre de Laborador" (see 'Paradise Lost,' bk. x. 686). What is the derivation of "Estotilande"? I do not see "Norumbega" marked, mentioned by Milton a few lines further on. Prof. Masson says that "Norumbega, in old maps, is the part of the coast of the present United States nearest to Canada." In a note, however, quoted in an earlier edition of Milton's 'Poems' (Sir Egerton Brydges's, 1842), a very different locality is assigned to Norumbega; there it is stated to be "a province of the northern Armenia." The French cartographer appears to have thought that the peninsula of Lower California was an island—"Isle de Californie," with the "Mar Vermejo ou Mer Rouge" between it and the continent of North America. To the north-west of "Hudson Bay," on either side of the "Mer Christiane," are "New North Walles" and "New South Walles." These last three names, I fancy, have long ago disappeared from the map of North America.

Some of the names in the neighbourhood of the great lakes are of the most "jaw-breaking" description (qy., Indian tribes?), but perhaps not much more so than some of the place-names in Anglesey and other parts of Wales; *e.g.*, Astakouakaeronons, Oukovarararonons, Eachiriouachaeronons (a fearsome name!), Conouaeronon, Oupapinachouet, Nadouebouueronons, Cacouchaqui, &c. The last name reminds one of Covielle's "Cacaracamouchen, c'est-à-dire, ma chère âme," in 'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.' I am rather surprised at finding these names on the map, as I do not remember such monstrosities of nomenclature in any of Fenimore Cooper's Red Indian romances that I have read, nor in 'Hiawatha,' although some of the names in the latter are outlandish enough. Certainly Longfellow would have been puzzled to fit some of the above names into his unrhymed eight-syllable verse! This map was published many years before the period of Cooper's romances. The period of 'The Deerslayer' is, I think, 1740–1745, that of 'The Last of the Mohicans,' 1757, and that of 'The Pathfinder,' as stated by Cooper in the preface, "the middle of the eighteenth century."

There is a large river called "Chucagua," running into the Gulf of Mexico near where the Mississippi runs into it. Was "Chucagua" the French, or, from its sound, more probably the Spanish name for the "Father of Waters"? I do not trace the Missouri at all, but there is a large affluent of the Chucagua, seemingly unnamed, which I think must be the Arkansas river. Acadie (see 'Evangeline') is most distinctly marked. Some one has written above the name, in ink now very rusty, "Nouvelle Ecosse ou" (Acadie). The island of Guanahani (San Salvador) is clearly and accurately marked. See Tennyson's fine allusion to Guanahani in his 'Columbus,' ll. 73–75.

As one of our three greatest poets is represented on the map by "Estotilande," so are the other two represented by the "Isles Bermudes," Shakespeare's "still-vexed Bermoothes," and by "Vir-

ginie," Spenser's "fruitfullest Virginia" (see the introductory stanzas to the second book of the 'Faerie Queene'), both of which are very distinctly marked. Although much of the continent of North America is vague enough, the cartographer has not felt it necessary to

> With savage pictures fill his gaps,
> And o'er unhabitable downs
> Place *buffaloes* instead of towns,

to parody Swift.

Central America and the West India islands, especially the latter, appear to be very accurately represented. To the eastward of the map "Escosse" shows, as it were, one finger, and "Irlande" scarcely so much as a finger, though she is just visible. The "Isles de Schetland," the "Isles Orcades," and the "Westernes Isles" are distinctly marked, as also is "Flores in the Azores [where] Sir Richard Grenville lay," in Tennyson's ballad.

The map, with its margin, is nearly twenty-five inches long by twenty-one broad. On the whole, one would not have expected to find so interesting a map in an English farm labourer's cottage.

JONATHAN BOUCHIER.

LADY KATHERINE GREY.

(*Continued from p.* 343.)

The last of five letters found with the Lansdowne MSS. (7, art. 55) from Lord John Grey to Sir William Cecil in behalf of Lady Katherine is dated March 6, 1564. Apparently he had not written for three months, and now he deems the season of Lent, "which of all others had been counted a time of mercy and forgiveness," to be suitable for again representing to the queen "the woful life" of her poor cousin. "In faith," he writes, "I would I were the queen's confessor this Lent, that I might enjoin her in penance to forgive and forget, or otherwise able to step into the pulpit to tell her Highness that God will not forgive her unless she freely forgive all the world." We may think the homily scarcely adapted to the imperious temper of Elizabeth, but perhaps it was not intended to reach so far, and unfortunately about this time an incident occurred which has been thought to have steeled the queen's heart against the pardon of her cousin. This was the discovery of a book, written and secretly issued by one John Hales, asserting Katherine's claim as next and lawful heir to the throne. Here there was no treason; but any discussion of the succession, pointing as it did to her own demise, was always resented by this queen. It would seem also that Lord John Grey knew something of the treatise, for Cecil,* in a letter to Sir Thomas Smith in reference to the matter, wrote, "My Lord John Grey is in trouble for it." All this was very unfortunate for poor Katherine, and it really seems, as was asserted, that the untoward event, joined to the painful duty imposed on him of the custody of his despondent niece, weighed so much on the mind of her uncle as to shorten his days; for seven months later he died. But before coming to that there is an interesting letter to be brought forward, showing on whom lay the responsibility of maintaining the prisoner and her suite at Pirgo.

May 20, 1564, Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil to the Earl of Hertford*:—

> After our hearty commendations to your lordship, Forasmuch as you have been heretofore contented to defray the charge of the Lady Katherine during the time she should be in the keeping of my Lord John her uncle, we have thought good (for that she and her train have been chargeable unto him, and he unable to bear the same) presently to require you to send someone hither with the sum of money that may discharge the same, being by estimation (as we are informed) 114*li.*, which may be sent to Pirgo to the Lady Graye, and upon the reckoning and account to be duly made, the same, or somuch thereof as shall be proved due, may be paid as reason is. Whereof it is meet that you should make some expedition, by cause the said Lady Graye (as she complaineth) cannot longer endure from payment. And so we bid you farewell. At the Court the 20th of May 1564. Your loving friends,
>
> R. DUDDELEY.
> W. CECILL.
>
> To our very good lord the Earl of Hertf.
>
> [Endorsed] 20 May, 1564, L. Robert† and Sec. Cecill to the E. of Hartford.

Lord John Grey died about Nov. 21, 1564. That we learn in a letter of Cecil's,‡ dated November 26, saying, "Lord John Graye died five days past at Pyrgo, of whom his friends report that he died of thought, but his gout was sufficient to have ended his life." Probably "thought," or trouble of mind, had aggravated the malady of body, and under their combined influence the poor gentleman had succumbed. Whether Lady Katherine had previously left Pirgo does not appear; but when Cecil wrote, he reported her to be "with Mr. Petre" (*i.e.*, Sir William Petre), and her husband "remained with Mr. Mason" (*i.e.*, Sir John Mason).

I have before (p. 161) noticed the error made by historians in regard to the captivity of the Earl of Hertford, and would here show what I have gathered on that matter.

The 'Calendar of State Papers, Domestic,' has:

> "May 26, 1564 [Privy Council to the Lieutenant of the Tower?] committing the Earl of Hertford to his custody, and discharging him of Fr. Newdegate, who is to confine himself to his own house. [See Borders, 26th May.]"

On reference to the 'State Papers, Borders,' I find, in vol. viii., on the back of a letter of above date,

* Lansdowne MS. 102, art. 49.

* 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. xxxiv. f. 14.

† As Dudley had been created Earl of Leicester Sept. 29, 1563, it is curious that here he is not so styled.

‡ Lansdowne MS. 102, art. 57.

written by Sir William Cecil, f. 80, the draft of an order as described. The author of the 'Calendar,' following current history, supposed this order to be the recommittal of Hertford to the Tower, and to that effect supplied the words within brackets. But finding in Cecil's letter of Nov. 26, 1564, just quoted, that at that date the earl "remained" with Sir John Mason, I believe that to this eminent statesman and privy councillor the order of six months previously had been directed, not to the Lieutenant of the Tower. Sir John, whether at "Wyntney" (whence he writes the next year) or at his house in London, is shown by this order to have had charge of Francis Newdegate (the second husband of the Duchess of Somerset, Lord Hertford's mother), who, as it seems, had got into trouble, I think in regard to the matter of Hales which has been referred to. Newdegate is now ordered to "his own house," and Sir John Mason, as I understand, is commanded to take the custody of Lord Hertford, who for nine months previously (that is to say since his leaving the Tower) had been confined to his mother's house at Hanworth, in Middlesex. Hertford appears to have remained with Sir John Mason until the latter died, in April, 1566, and afterwards with his widow, for on June 24, 1566, the earl writes "from my Lady Mason's house in London." Two years later (I have not found him in that interval), June, 1568, he is with Sir John Spencer, and after three years more, June 10, 1571, he writes to Cecil "from my park of Tottenham,"* still under the queen's displeasure, though if not then at liberty he was released soon afterwards, for on Aug. 30, 1571, he took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge.† Thus much—with exception of the last fact—I derive from the 'Calendar'; the entire space, nearly ten years, of the earl's captivity is hardly accounted for, but it is sufficiently clear that only the first two years, 1561–1563, were spent in the Tower of London.

To return now to Lady Katherine. I have said (*ante*, p. 121) that the duration of her residence with Sir William Petre is not clearly ascertained, and no letter has appeared showing her detention either at one of his houses in Essex or in London. But the proximity of his seat at Ingatestone to Pirgo—the distance between these places being about nine miles—would have rendered the transference easy and convenient, hence its probability. My conjecture that the countess was in Sir William's charge for about eighteen months—that is from November, 1564 (when she is shown to have been with him by Cecil's letter), to May, 1566—simply because it has not appeared that she was otherwise disposed of, is strengthened by the letter I am about to quote of Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield Hall, Essex,* who became the next and most unwilling custodian of the lady. By this letter it is seen that her arrival at her new destination was accompanied by a letter from Petre to Wentworth, and it may therefore be surmised that she was then transferred from the one to the other.

May 14, 1566, Sir John Wentworth to the Council† :—

After my most humble duty unto your good Lordships, having received a letter from the Queen her Majesty the 13th of May, willing me to receive unto my house the Lady Catheren Graye according to the tenor of her Highness' letter, with other letter directed by Sr. William Peter, which said letter I have sent unto your honours to peruse, trusting that the Queen her Majesty, and you my good Lords of the Privy Council, will consider how unmeet a man I am to receive such a charge, being of years above three score and sixteen, and of late much visited with sickness, both at my coming from London and also since my coming unto the country, and my wife for this fortnight or three weeks hath been visited with an ague, and doubteth much that it will breed to a quartain, who is above the years of three score and ten and cannot go so much as unto her garden to take any air, and my daughter the Lady Mattrevers‡ continueth still sick and little able to keep any company, and your good Lordships shall further understand that my house is very unmeet to have the charge and safe keeping of such a person as the said Lady Grey is, for all the times in the night they may come to the windows of every chamber in my house, and talk or speak with her or deliver letters unto her, or if she were so disposed she may either let them in to her chamber, or go out to them at the loops of the windows they are so great and wide. Wherefore I most humbly beseech the Queen her Majesty, with the consent and advice of you her honourable privy-council, that I may be hereof discharged, for better it were for me to come up to London and yield myself prisoner, than to take upon me the charge to keep the said lady in such strait order as is prescribed unto me, for that I am not able to discharge myself thereof according to my duty and trust that the Queen her Majesty hath reposed unto me in that behalf. Thus leaving to trouble your Lordships, beseeching Almighty God long to preserve your honours. Written the 14th of May 1566. By your most humble to command

JOHN WENTWORTH.

To the Lords of the Queen her Majesty's most honourable privy-council be these delivered.

* 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. lxxviii. 38. I do not find the earl's property in accounts of Tottenham.

† Mr. Doyle, 'Official Baronage.'

* Sir John was third of the Essex line of Wentworth, which derived from that of Nettlestead, Suffolk, and that from the Yorkshire house. Of the Suffolk, Essex, and Oxfordshire branches of this family I have given complete accounts—with pedigrees, heraldic and local illustrations—in my book, 'Three Branches of the Family of Wentworth,' of which some copies remain in my hands. Sir John's tomb is in Gosfield Church.

† 'State Papers, Dom.,' Eliz., vol. xxxix. f. 70.

‡ Anne, Lady Maltravers, only surviving child and heiress of Sir John Wentworth, was widow of Henry FitzAlan, Lord Maltravers, son and heir apparent of Henry, the last FitzAlan Earl of Arundel. Lord Maltravers had died *v.p.* in 1556. Lady Maltravers had been previously married, but only for a short time, to Sir Hugh Rich, son of Richard, Lord Rich, of not stainless memory, and after her father's death she took as third husband her estate-manager, William Deane; dying childless in 1580, the estate passed to her cousin John Wentworth.

[Endorsed] 13 May 1566, Sr. John Wentworth to the Lords of the Council.

The answer to this appeal would interest us much if we had it; but that it was of no avail is quite evident from the fact of Lady Katherine's arrival at Gosfield, and her continuance there for seventeen months. The queen had visited Sir John a few years before (1561) during one of her progresses, and probably remembered the accommodation of his house. He seems to me in his letter to have overstated his age, for I find him to have been but seventy-three when he died. We can, however, well imagine the trouble caused to him by the consignment to his charge of Lady Katherine with her small suite, albeit, as a later letter will witness, "the behaviour of her ladyship was very honourable and quiet, and her servants very orderly." W. L. RUTTON.

27, Elgin Avenue, Westbourne Park, W.

(To be continued.)

BOLLING OF BRADFORD.—The will of Tristram Bolling, a member of this family, is printed in 'Testamenta Eboracensia,' iv. 203, and in a note it is stated that Edward Bolling, a son named in the will, "must therefore have predeceased his father or have been an illegitimate son."

The 'Testamenta Eboracensia' contains countless particulars of value to all interested in the history of the North. Any notice or hint in its pages is liable to be copied over and over again in antiquarian articles and local notes, and it is therefore well worth while to notice any slip or suspected slip that may have found its way into its pages. The suggested illegitimacy of Edward Bolling, the son of Tristram, is rather a strong case in point, for it is highly probable that many families still in existence are derived from him, and I think it can be shown that he came into the world in a manner perfectly regular, and in accordance with the forms as by law provided. It is reasonably certain that his father was twice married.

There is in the British Museum an indenture (Add. Charter 16,940), dated January 20, 24 Henry VI., made "betwix Robert Bollyng Squyer on that one ptie and Wauter Cauyrley Squyer on that other ptie," by which Robert grants to Walter the marriage of Tristram, son and heir to the said Robert, who is to be married to Beatrice, the daughter of Walter, before the feast of Pentecost, 1447. The deed is a minute and elaborate settlement, and there is a provision that James Bolling, the next brother, is to marry Beatrice if Tristram does not reach a marriageable age. That Beatrice Calverley lived long enough to be a wife is certain, for in 1466 she is mentioned in the will of her father ('Test. Ebor.,' ii. 280), and it is equally certain that she was not a widow.

In 1502 Trystrayme Bollyng, of "Chellow, in the parich of Bradforth," made his last will. He desires to be buried "in the hegh quere of my parich church of Bradforth"; he leaves the bulk of the family estates to Rosamund, his daughter, and Richard Tempest, her husband; he provides that his "wyff Elyne dewring hyr lyve have a yerly rent for hir thyrd owt of my said maners," and that his son "Edward Bollyng have all my landez purcheasyd in the towne of Bradforth," with certain small exceptions. In short, the will is in strict accordance with the custom of the time (see the Sothill case, 'Test. Ebor.,' iv. 70, and the case of Thomas Surteys of Dinsdale in vol. iii. of Surtees's 'Durham'), and affords no ground for any presumption other than that Edward Bollyng was the lawful son of Elyne, his father's second wife.

I know but little more about him—a middle-class squire of the reign of Henry VIII. does not often leave much behind him that can be worked into copy; but his will is at York, Register xi. 734, and it may be as well to see which view is supported by it. It is dated February 7, 1542. He describes himself as "Edwarde Bollinge of Chellowe in the pish of Bradforde gentleman," and he desires his body to be buried "in the parish churche in the highe quer of Bradforde," the place of burial of his father and grandfather; he leaves considerable bequests to his children and other persons, and bequeaths to Tristram, his son and heir, all his lands, both "freholde and copieholde, within the countie of Yorke," and his "farm holde called Chellowe"; further he desires this son Trystram to be ordered by the discretion of Sir Thomas Tempest, Knt., the son of his half-sister Rosamond Tempest.

Illegitimacy, we know, was taken pretty easily in those days, but this is hardly the will of a man who felt himself under a cloud, even a small one.

MARK W. BULLEN.

Barnard Castle.

SIR JOHN WASHINGTON, KNIGHT, OF THRAPSTON, CO. NORTHAMPTON.—One is familiar with the monuments in Islip Church (Northants) to Katherine, wife of Philip Curtis, and to her daughter, Dame Mary, wife unto Sir John Washington (Bridges, ii. 241). These monuments, formerly in the chancel, are now, like others in disgrace, in the tower. In Bridges's time the Islip register began in 1544; now the earliest book dates from 1695. According to the monument, Sir John had by Dame Mary (died JAN. 1, 1624/5) three sons, Mordaunt, John, and Philip. Had the registers been preserved, I imagine we should have found the first marriage of Sir John, as well as the baptisms of most of his children, at Islip.

More I thought might be found at Thrapston, where Sir John lived, only just the other side of the river from Islip. And after a careful search of

the register (begins 1560), by the kind courtesy of the rector, the Rev. S. Kingsford, I am enabled to give the following, which, so far as I know, have not been printed before :—

Baptism.

1624. Philippus Washingto' filius Johannis Washingto' Armiger de Thrapston 27° Decembris.

Burials.

1632. Elizabetha Washington filia Johan. Washington [Knight] (*sic*) Equitis Aurati sepulta fuit 4° die Julij 1632.

1639. Guilielmus Washington generosus sepultus erat Martij 25° 1639.

1668. The wright worshipfull Sur John Washingtunn Knight & barronit May 18 1668.

I am not aware that Sir John was a baronet, and I do not suppose it is more than a mistake in the entry. There seems also to be a mistake in the date, for there still exists the paper book in which the clerk made his entries at the time, and a great number of entries (including that relating to Sir John Washington) are made as being 1668, and corrected to 1670.

Sir John was, of course, brother to Lawrence Washington, the rector of Purleigh, Essex, and uncle, therefore, to the two emigrants. There is no monument at Thrapston to his memory, though he lived there almost all his life, and if there ever was, it was not existing in Bridges's time (ii. 381). Bridges, however, notices a coat of arms, with crest, which he describes as being behind the altar, though he does not say to whom it belonged. It is, however, undoubtedly the Washington coat of arms, is in excellent preservation, and is now on the north side of the tower entrance, under the gallery. Probably Sir John was buried in the chancel and this is part of his monument. These Thrapston entries seem to have been unknown to the county historians, as well as to Mr. Simpkinson; see pp. 316–326 of his book 'The Washingtons.' There is mention at Thrapston also of the Gargraves and Thorntons, who were closely related to Sir John, two of his sisters having married persons of those names. The old idea used to be that Sir John was one of the two emigrants. Here he is satisfactorily buried.

It would not be a very costly thing to place a monument in Thrapston Church to his memory. Thrapston and Islip are close together, easy of access by railway, with plenty of accommodation, and, I need not say, with the Nene Valley and its celebrated churches, are well worth a pilgrimage.

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A.

Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

PARALLEL PASSAGES IN THE WORKS OF MR. AND MRS. BROWNING.—It may interest admirers of "the superhuman poet pair" (to transfer, not undeservedly, to them the title which Browning reserved for Milton and Keats) to note, in the parallel which I exhibit, how, even in the ripest product of her genius, 'Aurora Leigh,' Mrs. Browning shows indebtedness even to so early a work of her husband's as 'Paracelsus':—

Thus He dwells in all,
From life's minute beginnings, up at last
To man—the consummation of this scheme
Of being, the completion of this sphere
Of life: whose attributes had here and there
Been scattered o'er the visible world before,
Asking to be combined, dim fragments meant
To be united in some wondrous whole,
Imperfect qualities throughout creation,
Suggesting some one creature yet to make,
Some point where all those scattered rays should meet
Convergent in the faculties of man.

'Paracelsus,' pt. v.

Six days' work; The last day shutting 'twixt its dawn and eve
The whole work bettered of the previous five!
Since God collected and resumed in man
The firmaments, the strata, and the lights,
Fish, fowl, and beast, and insect,—all their trains
Of various life caught back upon His arm,
Reorganized, and constituted MAN,
The microcosm, the adding up of works,—
Within whose fluttering nostrils, then at last
Consummating Himself, the Maker sighed
As some strong winner at the foot-race sighs
Touching the goal.

'Aurora Leigh,' bk. vi.

R. M. SPENCE.

SOLI-LUNAR CYCLES.—The Metonic Cycle of nineteen years was the earliest attempt to form a period of solar years to correspond with one of lunar months. Those who framed it considered a year to amount to 365¼ days, nineteen of which would make 6939·75 days, whilst, as a lunation or synodic revolution of the moon round the earth contains 29·5306 days, 235 of these amount to 6939·69 days, differing by only 0·06 days, or about one hour and a half, from nineteen Julian years. The real length of a tropical year is 365·24220 days, nineteen of which make 6939·60, differing 0·09, or little more than two hours, from 235 lunations. The Calippic period was merely an attempt to improve the Metonic by quadrupling its length to seventy-six years and then deducting one day at the end of that time, so that it is not really a natural cycle at all.

In the year 1754 a posthumous work of Loys de Cheseaux, of Lausanne, was published, in which attention was called to a much longer and very remarkably close cycle in which these two periods correspond with each other. It was hit upon in considering some prophetic numbers in Daniel; but I only wish here, without entering into prophetic disquisitions, to state the synchronism to which De Cheseaux was led. In Dan. viii. 14 a period of 2,300 (days for) years is mentioned. Now these contain 840,057·06 days, and 28,447 lunations amount to 840,056·98 days, so that the difference of the two periods in the whole 2,300 years is only 0·08 days, or about two hours, and does not make a complete day until eleven times this period, or upwards of 25,000 years. But another correspond-

ence is equally remarkable. De Cheseaux was led to it by subtracting 1,260 years (supposed to be the time, times, and an half of Dan. xii. 7, or forty-two months of Rev. xi. 2 and xiii. 5) from the above 2,300 years, the difference being 1,040 years. Now these (taking them still as tropical years) amount to 379,851·89 days; and 12,863 lunations amount to 379,852·11 days, the two periods differing by only 0·22 day, or about five hours, in 1,040 years, and not amounting to a whole day until after the lapse of five of these periods, or more than 5,000 years.

Interesting, however, as this cycle is, it is too long to be of much practical use in the calendar. In the year 2935 the new moons will fall on the same days as in 1895, and Easter (supposing the existing rule still to be maintained) will fall on April 14, as it did this year. For the Gregorian rule, though not exact (it would have been better to have arranged it in such a way as to drop a leap-year at the end of each period of 132 years instead of at the end of three out of four centuries, as is done), is so nearly so that the calendar year may now on the average be taken as the true year. But if we try to apply the cycle backwards historically we have to remember that till 1582 (1752 in England), the Julian reckoning was followed and that on these dates ten and eleven days respectively were omitted from the calendar, so as to adjust it back to the year 325, that of the Nicæan Council. So that the new moons, although they fell at the same periods of the true year in 855 as in 1895, their dates were not the same days in the calendar year then as now, but differed by four days, and Easter Day in the former year was on April 10 instead of April 14, both being the same number of days after the vernal equinox in their respective years.

The above remarks have been suggested by a work recently published by Dr. H. Grattan Guinness (Hodder & Stoughton), under the title 'Astronomic Tables,' which gives the times of the vernal equinoxes and new moons for 3,555 years from B.C. 1622 to A.D. 1934. Dr. Guinness has been assisted in the preparation of the tables by Mr. E. W. Maunder, F.R.A.S., of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Mr. T. Wright, of the 'Nautical Almanac' Office, every precaution having been taken to secure accuracy in the work, which will be obviously of great use in many chronological and historical inquiries. The times of mean and true new moons are given, and those of full moons on dates when lunar eclipses took place during the years from B.C. 1207 to A.D. 1934, the period embraced by the late Prof. Oppolzer's valuable 'Canon der Finsternisse,' with the results of which those in the present tables have been carefully compared. The dates are given in Old Style from B.C. 1622 to A.D. 1934, and in New Style also (in a separate table) from the year of the English reformation of the calendar in 1752 to 1934; and the calculations are made for Jerusalem civil time, which is $2^h\ 21^m$ in advance of Greenwich time.

W. T. LYNN.

Blackheath.

LONDON MURAL TABLETS.—Though the following mural tablets, just erected in London, have as yet no charm of antiquity, it may still be desirable to record them in the columns of 'N. & Q.' The first, which explains itself, has been placed in the outer wall of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street, on the west side of the doorway :—

To the Memory of
IZAAK WALTON,
Born at Stafford Aug: IXth MDXCIII. Died Dec: XVth
MDCLXXXIII.
Buried in Winchester Cathedral.
Author of 'The Compleat Angler,' also of the 'Lives' of
Dr. Donne, Richard Hooker, George Herbert,
Dr. Sanderson, &c.
Walton resided for many years in Fleet Street at the
corner of Chancery Lane (West side), and between
1632 and 1644
was an Overseer of the Poor, a Sidesman, and a Vestryman
of this Parish, he was also a Member of the
Ironmongers' Company.
This Tablet, and the Stained-glass Window on the North
West side of this Church, were erected by some Anglers
and other admirers of Walton in the month of April,
1895.
James Booty, } Churchwardens.
Joseph Crowther, } St. Dunstan's-in-the-West.
Wm. Martin, Rector.

The next is on the west side of Middle Temple Lane (Hare Court), and is altogether a gorgeous affair, resplendent with gold and colour which it is to be feared will not long retain its brilliancy in the smoke of London :—

Has novas ædes
antiqvas vetvstate comsvmptis
exstrvendas cvravit
Hospitivm Interioris Templi

Inchoatæ	Absolvtæ
Alf. Geo. Marten	Artvro Cohen
Armº Thesº	Armº Thesº
A.S. 1893.	A.S. 1894.

Rather late in the day, considering that since 1827 there has been another great "restoration" of the Temple Church, a tablet—brought, I believe, from the obscurity of the engine-house (!)—was last year placed at the south-west side of the "Round" in commemoration of the renovations under a former treasurer, Mr. John Gurney. Unfortunately for the fame of the "restorers," the tablet is in suggestive proximity to the seven long paving-stones which cover the ruins of the beautiful Chapel of St. Ann, ruthlessly pulled down in 1825 :—

Hujusce . ædis . sacræ .
partem . australem . sibi . propriam .
restitui . curavit .
Interioris . Templi . Hospitium .
Johannæ . Gurney . Armigero .
Thesaurio .
MDCCCXXVII.

Is it too late to plead with the learned Benchers of the Inner and Middle Temples, renowned as they are for their liberality, for the restoration of this ancient and interesting chapel? Mr. Baylis, Q.C., in his excellent book, 'The Temple Church, and Chapel of St. Ann,' agrees with Burge in lamenting its destruction, and suggests that it should be rebuilt, and as "its foundations and parts of the old walls, clustered columns, sedilia, &c., are *in situ*," and there are many views and ground plans of the church and chapel still extant, there should not be much practical difficulty about the operation. Mr. Baylis states that fragments of well-sculptured ornaments, such as cinquefoils and arches, indicate that the chapel was built about the same time as the oblong choir, *i. e.*, about 1240. The doorway may still be seen in the interior of the Round. St. Ann's Chapel was a building of some importance. Here Papal legates conferred with the English bishops, and it was much resorted to by childless married women (says Baylis), in the hope of offspring. From the time of Henry VIII. till 1732 it was used for the custody of records; now it encloses a sewer!

R. CLARE.

Walthamstow.

OLD JOKE ANTICIPATED.—In modern jest books you may read this of a polite and complimentary tradesman. "This veal is not so white as usual, I think, butcher." "Put on your glove, madam, and you will not think so," answered the butcher, with a polite bow. Needless to say, the veal was bought without another word. This is only a variation of a passage in Drayton written nearly three hundred years ago:—

> If thou but please to walke into the *Pawne*,
> To buy thee Cambricke, Callico, or Lawne,
> If thou the whiteness of the same wouldst proue,
> From thy more whiter Hand plucke off thy Gloue:
> And those which buy, as the Beholders stand,
> Will take thy hand for Lawne, Lawne for thy Hand.
> Drayton, 'Poems,' 1619, p. 202.

R. R.

Boston, Lincolnshire.

DR. EDMUND HALLEY (1656–1742), ASTRONOMER.—As an addition to the account of him appearing in 'Dict. Nat. Biog.,' vol. xxiv. p. 104, it may be noted that he was buried Jan. 20, 1741/2, in the churchyard of the parish of Lee, Kent. His wife, Elizabeth Halley, who predeceased him, was buried in the same place on Feb. 14, 1735/6. The will, dated June 18, 1736, of Edmund Halley, Doctor of Laws, and Astronomer in the Royal Observatory in Greenwich Park, was proved Feb. 9, 1741/2, by Margaret Halley, spinster (buried at Lee aforesaid Oct. 20, 1743), and Katherine, the wife of Henry Price, daughters of the said deceased (P.C.C. reg. 53 and 54 Trenley).

DANIEL HIPWELL.

Queries.

We must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that the answers may be addressed to them direct.

"DILLIGROUT."—I stand in need of further information concerning this word, unfortunately printed "dilligront" in the various places in which it occurs in 'N. & Q.' See especially *ante*, p. 327.

J. A. H. MURRAY.

Oxford.

STANLEY: VERE.—Can any of your readers refer me to first-hand evidence as to the date of the marriage of William Stanley, Earl of Derby, to Elizabeth Vere? All the Peerages, I think, give it as June 24, 1594; but I have seen it given in two places as Jan. 24, 1594/5. I should also be glad of any information as to the place—Greenwich, I think—where the marriage was celebrated.

E. K. CHAMBERS.

Education Office, Whitehall.

FRANKUM'S NIGHT.—This, in the edition of Dr. Brewer's 'Phrase and Fable' now appearing, is said to be "a night in June destructive to apple and pear-trees. The tale is that one Frankum offered sacrifice in his orchard for an extra fine crop, but a blight ensued, and his trees were unproductive."

Mr. Baring-Gould tells another story. Once upon a time, says he, the brewers of Exeter could not make a living with ale, because of the craving for cider, so they made a compact with the Evil One, that he should send a frost to cut the apple-blossoms in May, in consideration for which favour they undertook to adulterate their beer. A frost frequently falls on May 19, 20, 21, and this is called *St. Frankom Mass*. St. Frankom is a euphemism for the unmentionable. Now whenever such a frost cuts the apple-blossoms the Devonians say, "Them there rascals o' brewers ha' been at it agin wi' 'dulteration o' their October ale. St. Frankom has kep' his word—not for nothin'. He may be black, but he's a gentlemon" (*Atalanta*, November, 1894, p. 91).

I have somewhat curtailed Mr. Baring-Gould's account of this pretty legend, in which Old Nick certainly seems to score heavily; but what is the real origin of St. Frankum, or Frankom, whence the word itself?

JAMES HOOPER.

Norwich.

ELY PARISH REGISTERS.—The earliest registers of the parish of St. Mary's, Ely, containing the baptisms of two of Oliver Cromwell's children, have been missing since 1800. Can any of your readers suggest a plan for hunting for these?

K. H. SMITH.

Ely.

LADY PHILADELPHIA WHARTON.—I possess a small quarto book of manuscript extracts from contemporary divines, which is thus inscribed on the fly-leaf :—

"Sr. Thomas Whartons booke Beeing several Collections taken by his affectionate vertuous and religious mother the Lady Philadelphia Wharton all in hir owne hand and by hir giuen unto him, about the yeare of our Lord 1637."

The handwriting is equal to copperplate engraving for elegance and legibility. Further particulars as to Lady Philadelphia and her son will be esteemed. C. K.

Torquay.

ARRIAN ON COURSING.—

"The Cynegeticus of the younger Xenophon, translated from the Greek, with classical and practical annotations, and a brief sketch of the life and writings of the author. To which is added an appendix, containing some account of the canes venatici of classical antiquity. By a Graduate of Medicine. With embellishments from the antique. London : J. Bohn, 17, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. MDCCCXXXI."

Who was the "graduate of medicine"?

GUALTERULUS.

"VICTORIA COUNTY."—Charles Kingsley, in his article on "The Fens" in 'Prose Idylls, Old and New' (ed. 1892, p. 103), says as follows :—

"So strong is the barrier which these sea-borne sands oppose to the river-borne ooze, that as soon as a sea-bank is built—as the projectors of the 'Victoria County' have built them—across any part of the estuary, the mud caught up by it soon 'warps' the space within into firm and rich dry land."

In endeavouring to reclaim land in the neighbourhood of the Wash, was there any idea of forming the reclaimed land into a new county, under the name of "Victoria County," as the above quotation would imply; or what is the meaning of Charles Kingsley's words? To form a new county the reclamation should be on a large scale.

A. C. W.

LE DESPENCER.—What is the signification of this qualification as applied to a Jew? I find in the Jews' Exchequer Plea Roll of 1276 an Aaron le Despencer, and a Manser le Despencer, both Jews, father and son. What is the general meaning of the term? M. D. DAVIS.

EARLY BRITISH DIRECTORY.—What is the earliest British directory, and where can it be seen? I know of 'The Universal British Directory' (Baily), vol. i. London, vol. ii. County, A to D, 1792; vol. iii., E to M, 1794. Was the fourth volume ever published?

MABERLY PHILLIPS.

Whitley, Northumberland.

HILDA.—What is the precise meaning of this Christian name? Is it from Hilda (Scand.), war-goddess, battle, battle-maid, battle-queen; or from Hulda or Holda (Scand.), goddess of grace and mercy? W.

THE HARP, IRELAND.—Is it a fact that Dante stated that the harp was introduced into Italy from Ireland; and, if so, where is the statement made?

ARD-CARNA.

R. TIPTON.—This is from the *New York Times* of April 14 :—

"It may happen that the explorer in the neighbourhood of New York City, in turning over the *débris* Indians may have left, may come across the bowl of a common clay pipe. He ought not to disdain it. Let him look it over carefully, and he may find some letters impressed on it, stamped there by the original English or Dutch pipe-maker. Those pipes found near Spuyten Duyvil Creek have 'R. T.' on the back and 'R. Tipton' in full on the other side. Some later pipes have 'W. Gonthem.' Some of the 'R. T.' pipes have been found in Indian graves in Pennsylvania. Evidently Indians obtained these pipes from the traders. They are pre-Revolutionary."

Is there any record of an English pipe-maker whose name was R. Tipton, or when he lived? Would not Gonthem be the name of some Dutch town? P.

MRS. OLDFIELD.—Mrs. Delany says, in her 'Autobiography,' 1861, i. 3, that in 1706, among her schoolfellows at Mlle. Puelle's, was "Miss Dye Bertie, a daughter of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, who, after leaving school, was the pink of fashion in the *beau monde*, and married a nobleman." I should be glad of further particulars regarding this lady. W. F. PRIDEAUX.

CHANGELINGS.—Will correspondents of 'N. & Q. kindly favour me with recent (during the last half-century) instances of reputed fairy offspring having ousted the real child? It is said, I think, in Keightly's 'Fairy Mythology' (Bohn), or perhaps it is mentioned by Mr. E. S. Hartland, that such instances have occurred in England so late as 1878; but unfortunately no further information is given. Full particulars as to how the exchange was effected, what abnormalities in the child gave rise to the story, and what efforts, if any, were made to recover the stolen child are desired.

A. MONTGOMERY HANDY.

New Brighton, N.Y.

ANGLICAN ENDOWMENTS. — Can any reader kindly give me a list of the endowments enjoyed by the Church of England at the present time which were given by pious donors before the Reformation, and which carry with them, or carried with them, a special charge, such as the offering of masses for the soul of the benefactor? J. C. W.

MCKETTRICK OR MCKITTRICK.—Can any reader of 'N. & Q.' throw light on an Irish family of this name, who are said to have owned property in the vicinity of Newry? R. B. LANGWILL.

"WATERTIGHT" AND "WATERLIGHT."—The will of Clement Frencham the elder, of the parish of Great Chart, in the county of Kent, carpenter, was executed on the 1st day of August, 1544, and is set forth at large in Serjeant Benloe's 'Reports of Cases "en le court del Comon bank," published in 1689, at p. 69. The following clause occurs in the will :—

"Item, I will that Johanne my wife shall perceive and take all the yearly issues and profits of all my Lands and Tenements during all the terme of her natural life, and she to maintain and keep all the reparations of my messuage that I now dwell in, and other outhouses and Barns thereunto belonging both winetight [*sic*] and watertight and waterlight, and to pay all the rent."

What is "waterlight," as distinguished from "watertight"? RICHARD H. THORNTON.

Portland, Oregon.

"POETA NASCITUR NON FIT."—What is the earliest use of this phrase as a proverb? In a recent work by a popular writer, 'More Memories of Dean Hole,' the phrase is attributed to Horace. This is an error. But it is not so clear what is the earliest use of it as a proverb. There are several anticipations of it, as a statement, which have been sent to 'N. & Q.' from time to time, for which see the reference below. But the earliest use of it as a proverb which I have met with is in the 'Lectiones Antiquæ' of Cœlius Rhodiginus (fl. 1450–1525), in which the title of the fourth chapter of the seventh book is "An poeta nascatur, orator fiat, sicuti receptum vulgo est neminem unum posse in multis excellere." In the course of the chapter there is this sentence: "Vulgo certe jactatur, nasci poetam, oratorem fieri," in which it appears as a proverb (p. 225, Basil. ap. Froben., s.a.). See in 'N. & Q.' 6th S. vii. 255, a query which I ask leave to repeat. ED. MARSHALL.

WIREWATTER.—Could any reader of 'N. & Q.' inform the writer where Wirewatter was or is? The ship Unicorne was purchased in 1660 by Belfast merchants from a man in Wirewatter.

F. J. B.

HERALDIC.—An oil painting on oak panel of a civilian of the reign of James I., having in the centre a shield of arms thus charged : Sa. (*l*), three cocks gu., on a chief az. three roses of the second. Some forty years ago it was sold by its then possessor, an artist, to a collector in this neighbourhood, an amateur restorer of paintings and works of art (a dangerous calling), who put a dab of yellow paint in the field, and, what he doubtless thought was the "right thing," painted the roses yellow. I took a note of the arms, which were slightly discoloured by age, before the painting changed hands. It was recently resold by auction for 10*s.* Can any of your readers kindly identify the arms? JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

TREASURE-TROVE.—On Saturday, August 21, 1880, Mr. George Robert Wright, F.S.A., read a paper on 'The Hardships of the Laws of Treasure-Trove,' before the Devizes Congress of the British Archæological Association. The paper was repeated before the ordinary meeting of the Association in London on Wednesday, January 5, 1881. It is then stated "This will be given in a subsequent part of the *Journal*." I am unable to find this paper. Can any one say where it appeared, or refer me to an account of the discussion, in which Messrs. Loftus Brock, C. H. Compton, and De Gray Birch took part?

T. CANN HUGHES, M.A.

The Groves, Chester.

CAMELIAN RING.—Gauds of this kind are mentioned in an amusing little story of American village life, entitled 'Comfort Pease and her Gold Ring," which appears in the *English Illustrated Magazine* for April. "Camelian" glitters, but it is not gold. What is it? The 'N. E. D.' gives me no help, unless I may get a hint from "Camelino *sb.* 2," which is "1 A genus of cruciferous plants ; *spec.* the 'Gold of pleasure' (*Camelina sativa*). Also *attrib.*" In the tale above mentioned

Honest and true; black and blue;
Lay me down and cut me in two,

is given as a schoolgirl's oath of secrecy.

ST. SWITHIN.

PICTURE OF THE DEATH OF NELSON, BY DEVIS.—There are two well-known engravings of the death of Nelson at Trafalgar, one by West, P.R.A., which is a theatrical performance, and not true to what occurred ; and the other, by Devis, is the real death-scene in the cockpit of the Victory. In the circumstantial account of the great hero's death, by William Beatty, M.D., surgeon to the Victory, it is stated that Mr. Devis "was then on board the Victory." Was the clever artist a civilian ; and, if so, how came he to be there ; or had he been professionally appointed to record what happened?

ALFRED GATTY, D.D.

CIPRIANI.—Croker, in his 'Walk from London to Fulham,' p. 181, states that G. B. Cipriani, the historical painter and engraver, lived in a house adjoining the workhouse. He alludes, apparently, to the workhouse in the High Street, Fulham ; but I can find no such person rated in any part of the parish. Can any reader tell me what authority Croker had for this statement? Cipriani came to England in 1755, his first residence being in Mews Gate, Hedge Lane, by Charing Cross. When did he live in Fulham or Hammersmith? He died, according to the 'D. N. B.,' at King's Mews, Hammersmith, December 14, 1785. I should be grateful to any contributor who could tell me the exact position of this place. There is no such name as Cipriani in the Fulham rate-books between 1755 and 1785. CHAS. JAS. FÉRET.

Replies.

ATTORNEY OR SOLICITOR.

(8th S. vii. 367.)

The Judicature Act of 1875, which is supposed to have merged the rival systems of law and equity, decreed, among other minor changes, the abolition of the time-honoured distinction between attorneys-at-law and solicitors. Thenceforth both professions —so far as they were distinct—were to be styled equally "solicitors." In connexion with this alteration the following lines, written at the time by a friend of mine—a member of the profession—may, perhaps, not be deemed unworthy of preservation in the pages of 'N. & Q.':—

The Slaughter of the Innocents in 1875.

By edict once, in days of yore,
The Innocents were slaughtered sore,
'Twas Herod's will to seek and slay
All Infants found where he held sway.

E'en now the pitying tear will fall
As we the fearful scene recall,
And think of Parents' bitter woe,
Powerless to stay the fatal blow.

But Bills by Parliament now made
Put this old edict in the shade;
By Herod Innocents were slain,
We *kill* and make *alive* again.

'Twas such a Bill did once decree
That certain men should cease to be,
And that, tho' learned in the law,
Attorneys should exist no more.

Now these poor Innocents were found
Wherever Commerce did abound,
And were so philanthropic grown,
For others all they did was done.

They very often **sued* the fair,
But they for others *suitors* were;
They formed **Attachments* by the score,
And **Declarations* made galore.

They **pleaded*, too, with earnest will,
And would **reply* with wondrous skill;
And tho' without much fuss or stir,
To all false action would **demur*.

Then Counsel very oft they 'd take
If they great **issues* saw at stake;
Yet, 'tis a fact should not be hid,
For others all these things they did.

And they who did such labours give
Themselves on Court-rolls had to live;
Not one could o'er exist, poor soul!
If but once severed from his **roll*.

Surely all men, both high and low,
E'en Quakers, did in mourning go
When men so famed all ceased to be
At Parliament's supreme decree.

But 'twas not so—we could not hear
That one was known to shed a tear;
And stranger still, for this strange law
Attorneys did not care one straw.

The fact is, tho' by *law* all slain,
By *law* they all revive again;
"Attorneys" their death-blow receive,
But as "Solicitors" still live.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

* These were all legal terms in use at the passing of the Act.

When the Judicature Act fused law and equity, attorneys were practically abolished; for all who practised in the Court of Justice or Court of Appeal were to be termed "solicitors of the Supreme Court" (36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, s. 37). And this enactment was confirmed by the Act 40 & 41 Vict. c. 25, s. 21, which construed "attorneys" to mean "solicitors."

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

An attorney was one who practises in courts of law, solicitor one who practises in courts of equity. But by the Judicature Act of 1873 every one, but barristers, who may act as a legal practitioner is a solicitor of the Supreme Court.

ED. MARSHALL.

PRONUNCIATION OF PLACE-NAMES (8th S. vii. 7, 132, 196, 234, 349).—Mr. Bradley's 'Essay on Ptolemy's Geography,' which is about the best piece of work of the kind which has been done in recent years, will be found in vol. xlviii. of the *Archæologia*. It deserves to be better known than it is. One of our best living scholars declared at Oxford that nothing would make him more proud than to have written it himself.

MR. HALL complains that I do not say what is the estuary to be identified with the Morikambé of Ptolemy. The reply to this is very simple. I did not say, because I did not know. Ptolemy's statements as to the latitudes are mutually inconsistent with one another. If we trace his coast line from south to north, the distance from the port of the Setantii, which must be on the Ribble, would make Morikambé the estuary of the Kent; but if, on the other hand, we go from north to south, the distance of Morikambé from the Ituna estuary, which must be the mouth of the Eden, on the Solway, makes this solution quite impossible. On the whole, I think the estuary of the Kent the most probable, as it is just when we get as far north as the Solway that we find Ptolemy falls into that strange confusion between latitudes and longitudes which Mr. Bradley has for the first time so satisfactorily explained.

Your correspondent E. L. G. is quite right in saying that Lugdunum in France is now Lyon; but when he identifies Lugdunum in Belgium with Louvain, he is manifestly in error. This Lugdunum is now Laon, the name Lugdunum becoming Laudunum in the tenth century and Loun in the thirteenth, whereas Louvain, called Loven or Leuven in Flemish, was Lovanium as early as the seventh century. Books printed at Leiden, in

Holland, commonly bear the imprint Lugdunum Batavorum on their title-pages; but this identification is clearly an antiquarian figment of Leiden scholars, as there is no hill at Leiden which could be called a *dun*, while the tenth century form is Leithon, which seems to be a Teutonic dative, meaning "at the lode," or watercourse, a very appropriate name.

The distinction between *ham* and *hám* can hardly now be preserved or recovered, since it was lost as early as the time of the Norman Conquest. This is proved by the earlier and later forms of the name Buckingham in the 'Chronicle.'

ISAAC TAYLOR.

Does KILLIGREW mean that the change of *ham* into *tham* in place-names is always due to outside influence? If so, he is wrong. I was brought up near Waltham and not far from Grantham, and never, in my youth, heard them called anything but Wal-tham and Gran-tham. C. C. B.

Before local peculiarities of speech and custom are reduced to the common denominator that the march of education sets up, it may be interesting to note certain pronunciations of, or variations in, place-names and surnames prevailing in this district. For instance, a certain man is called Andrews or Anderson indiscriminately, and I doubt if he knows which his name is. Williamson is always Wilmerson; Boothby, Boosby; and Godsill, Gotsell. Roythorne is usually converted into Rawson, and Farran into Farn. Names like Mendham are generally pronounced Mindham, unless the *e* is converted into the *a* sound, as in Dersingham—a survival, however, not confined to this part of England. The list might be largely amplified, as I have only jotted down those that occur to myself. The local pronunciation of place-names is more generally known; but the railways are playing sad havoc in that direction. Hunstanton was always Húnston thirty years back, but is now more generally Hunstánton. The new watering-place was St. Edmunds, then Hunstanton St. Edmunds, and now New Hunstanton, by order of the Urban District Council. The old name was preferable, for more reasons than one, and not least because there was a smack of historical interest attached to it, though of doubtful authenticity. Sandringham I often hear called Sarndrum, or as near thereto as I can catch it. Snettisham is Snetsam; Sedgeford is sometimes Seshfa, and probably was always so called by the villagers a few years back. Heacham has always been Hitcham, though now, by reason of the railway, halting between the two. In the sixteenth century, and possibly at other dates also, it was generally written Hitcham, and though the name is said to have been derived from the stream running through the village, the Itch, the oldest spelling found in Domesday, is Hecham, which, after the manner of Mendham, and similar words, would be pronounced as it now is. How the *c* crept in is not apparent. These four places touch one another, and the list might be indefinitely extended. HOLCOMBE INGLEBY.

Heacham Hall, Norfolk.

As a suggestion to the compiler of the list desired by your first correspondent on this subject, I would point out that the local pronunciation of the very numerous place-names in Kent and Sussex ending in *den*, *ell*, *ham*, *leigh* (otherwise *ly*), *stone*, differs from that obtaining everywhere else. Cowden, Wigsell, Etchingham, Hellingly, and Chiddingstone, for example, would by most people be pronounced with the accent on the first syllable; but the natives always lay the accent on the last syllable. THORNFIELD.

Lugdunum Batavorum has become Leyden, not Louvain as I said. E. L. G.

THE DATE OF THE EQUINOX (8th S. vii. 265, 336, 378).—Is MR. LYNN'S reply an explanation or an apology? The alleged anomaly described as raising a cry of horror involves a question of scientific nomenclature that cannot be discussed on equal grounds. The effects of precession are studiously concealed from outsiders and privately explained to neophytes, who then have to accept the proffered definition as a preliminary condition to further initiation. This mystery savours too much of astrology. If a better name is sought, why not adopt the exact term of "equinoctial point"? This would in no way mislead the general public, while it is sufficiently provocative of further inquiry for all "would-be astronomers." At the same time, it may have a salutary detergency to ward off mere curiosity. We are cautioned that the alteration would not be "very simple"; indeed, its very complexity it is that prompts the dreaded cry. Do away, I say, with the dubious boundaries of the zodiacal signs. Why, oh! why retain the name of Aries, itself introductory of the rest? Let us adopt a Quaker-like simplicity, and speak of the first, second, or other division. Why adhere to such a heathenish term as Capricornus and other such? Who ever saw an unhorned male goat, or any sea-goat? The thing is too well known in numismatics, where the true Welsh goat of the second Augustan legion becomes an amphibious monster. Is it a seal or a whale? Pray be explicit, for I have a special reason for the inquiry. I wish to see astronomy take its place as an exact science, which it cannot be with a fallacious terminology. A. HALL.

I cannot conceive a change simpler than avoiding the "first point of Aries," and calling it the "northward equinox." It must be dated, because it is moving, but very slowly and quite regularly. Other names to be changed are tropic of Cancer

and of Capricorn, which are now of Gemini and of Sagittarius, but will always be northern and southern tropics. And why are not those sufficient names? The equinoxes are not to be called north nor south, nor spring nor autumn; but northward and southward, where the sun passes to north declination or to south. Other bad names are ascending and descending nodes, which should be northward and southward nodes. Our ascending and descending are just reversed for every one in the southern hemisphere. Nearly all these errors are really traceable to the modern change of making land maps with the north upward, instead of the old way, with the east upward. I contend we should map everything (as they did in the Middle Ages) with our face the way we advance—the east upward for land and the east downward for sky, and in both cases the north to our left hand and south to our right. E. L. GARBETT.

NEWSPAPER (8th S. vi. 508; vii. 112, 237).—Knight Hunt, in his ridiculously named 'Fourth Estate,' says that the first weekly paper was published by Nath. Butter, not Butler. Journalism is not itself an estate. Is it for the bellows-blower to exalt himself into the organist?

C. A. WARD.

PLACE-NAMES ENDING IN "SON" (8th S. vi. 127, 234).—From a map published in the 'Tiverton Directory' I have obtained the following, ending in "son": Munson, Penson, Wilson, Mountson, Masons, Benson, Edison, and Rockson.

PAUL BIERLEY.

This subject has been taken up in the *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, and the replies occupy a page of the November issue.

J. P. B.

PORTRAIT OF LORD GREY OF GROBY (8th S. vii. 366).—As stated in the note, "Tho. Grey," the regicide, whose signature appears the second on the death warrant of Charles I., and Thomas, Lord Grey of Groby, are the same person, namely, the eldest son and heir apparent to Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford. He represented Leicester town in the Long Parliament, continuing to sit through all the varied changes which that assembly underwent till the forced dissolution in April, 1653. Like his father, he was an energetic supporter of the Parliament, was most active both on the field and in the senate, being one of the very few members of the nobility who went the whole length of the extreme measures carried out by the Rumpers. After the establishment of the Commonwealth he served on the Council of State every year until the Protectorate. Although elected for Leicester county to the Cromwellian Parliament of 1654–5, he seems not to have been an enthusiastic Cromwellian. Joining the Fifth Monarchy men, he was arrested, and from February to July, 1655, confined in Windsor Castle. After his liberation he took no further part in political affairs till his death. That event seems to have occurred some time in 1657, although the peerages are very reticent as to the exact date. It may be doubted, even had he survived the Restoration, if he would have shared the fate of the other regicides. Under the Act of Oblivion he was specially admitted *post mortem* to unconditional pardon. Evidently some favour was shown. His only son inherited, as second Earl of Stamford, upon the death of his grandfather, but died *s.p.* The later Earls of Stamford derive from a brother of the regicide.

W. D. PINK.

Leigh, Lancashire.

"CALIBRE" (8th S. vii. 67, 177, 271).—GUALTERULUS, at p. 177, remarks: "It is difficult to say what is the correct pronunciation of a word which comes to us from the Arabic through the medium of the French." But is it a certainty that Littré's suggestion that "calibre" is from the Arabic *kálib*, a form, a mould, is correct? Used in its technical senses, the customary pronunciation is undoubtedly cal'-ibre. Employed in its figurative meaning, with regard to the compass of the mind, one still occasionally hears the French sound. The 'Imperial' and the 'Encyclopædic' dictionaries give only cal'-i-ber. Walker, while accentuating the word in the same way, observes:—

"Mr. Sheridan accents this word on the second syllable, and gives the *i* the sound of double *e* like the French; but Johnson, Kenrick, Ash, Buchanan, Perry, and Entick consider the word as perfectly anglicized, and place the accent on the first syllable, as I have done."

CHAS. JAS. FERET.

HERALDRY (8th S. vii. 47).—I think I can answer one or two of HUGUENOT'S queries, should no other correspondent do so, as a relative of mine has been making similar inquiries respecting his father's French coat of arms with supporters and coronet. His official inquiries and researches respecting these arms have proved to him that the French College of Arms and all the records were destroyed at the Great Revolution, and consequently great license has since then prevailed in these matters. The coat of arms my relative has been endeavouring to verify is surmounted by a coronet with nine balls; but it appears that this coronet is probably not that of a count, which has nine balls on spikes, but the coronet of the "petite noblesse," with nine balls without spikes, almost universally assumed by the "noblesse," under which all who bore arms were included. Possibly the "coronet" which HUGUENOT speaks of in his query may also be of the same description.

C. R. T.

Union Club.

For information re French genealogical records, re-read ULSTER'S very useful note at 8th S. vi. 144.

It is probable that the information to which I refer will answer about two queries per annum till the Doomsday of 'N. & Q.,' which last event would of course be the Doomsday of literary research.

C. E. GILDERSOME-DICKINSON.

Eden Bridge.

The following books may be of use to HUGUENOT:—

Noblesse du Languedoc, généalogies des nobles Familles de cette province. Toul., 1847, 4to.

Annuaire Hirtorique et Généalogique de la province de Languedoc par Louis de La Roque. Paris, 1861, &c., 8vo.

Armorial de la Noblesse de Languedoc par L. de La Roque. 4 vols., Paris, 1860-61, 8vo.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

SIR STEPHEN EVANCE (8th S. iii. 469; iv. 191).—Stephen Evance, born in New Haven, Conn., April 21, 1652, the son of John Evance, of that place, was probably the Stephen Evance, citizen and goldsmith of London, who was knighted at Kensington Oct. 14, 1690 (Le Neve's 'Pedigrees of the Knights,' Harl. Soc., viii., 1873, 435).

Entries in the parish register of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, London, record the burials in woollen, March 8, 1711/2, of "Sr Stephen Evans" and of Susannah Hatsall, "mother to Sr Stephen Evans," on March 9, 1706/7.

The will, dated Dec. 13, 1660, of the above-named John Evance, merchant, then resident in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, London, was proved May 2, 1661 (P.C.C. reg. "May" 71). He was the son of Hugh Evance, citizen and clothworker, of the parish of St. Michael le Querne, London (will dated March 15, 1635), with a codicil made March 21 *seq.*, proved March 28, 1636 (P.C.C. "Pile" 32), by his wife Audrey, daughter of William Jefferay, of Chiddingly or Chittingleigh, co. Sussex. Her will was proved in London Oct. 25, 1651 (P.C.C. "Grey" 184). DANIEL HIPWELL.

TUSCULUM UNIVERSITY (8th S. vi. 209, 273, 333, 436; vii. 36, 217).—It seems to me that Oxford and Cambridge too (I suppose) might take an idea profitably from colonial and foreign universities, and give their *alumni*, on graduation, a little certificate of it, engrossed on parchment with the university seal appended. As it is, we have no documentary evidence in proof; and forty or fifty years ago graduating at Oxford was a very expensive matter, and being a B.A. represented a great outlay. Several times in my life I have been asked by "literates" to show my diploma; but, as it had not an existence, was unable to do so, and very likely some doubt remained on the questioner's mind as to my right to append the cabalistic letters B.A. or M.A.

Some years ago, when on a visit to Dublin, I had some thoughts of taking an *eundem* M.A. degree at Trinity College, and was informed that satisfactory evidence would have to be produced of my being an Oxford M.A. All the evidence that could be given was a reference to the 'Oxford University Calendar,' where my name figures as an M.A. of Queen's College, having an asterisk prefixed, indicating a compounder, *i.e.*, one who by paying down a certain sum becomes a member of the university and of his college for life. The fee I was informed was 7*l.* 10*s.*; but as Oxford and Cambridge merely exact 1*l.* for the same privilege, it seemed to me in excess, and I crossed St. George's Channel without my *ad eundem gradum* being conferred.

Let me raise my voice against one practice now become general, that of the adoption of hoods by graduates of colonial universities and men educated at theological colleges in England so closely resembling the corresponding degrees at Oxford and Cambridge as to be practically undistinguishable from them. For instance, the hood adopted at Highbury closely resembles the Oxford M.A., black lined with crimson. St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead, confers a black hood lined with white silk, something like the Cambridge M.A. Certainly it is very like the pirate schooner in the harbour of Kirkwall hoisting the union jack, as we read in the fine novel the 'Pirate.' However, though *optat ephippia bos*, at any rate *cucullus non facit monachum*. JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

It is with regret that I reintroduce this disagreeable subject; but a few more remarks may well be added before this discussion is concluded. About Tusculum University itself I have no knowledge. I have looked in vain for the name in a list comprising about four hundred of the principal institutions of learning in this country. From the length of the list it may readily be imagined that every college which made any pretension at all to hold even a third-rate position would be included. It is, I doubt not, one of that class of mushroom "universities" which have sprung up in large numbers in the western states of America, and with which I have a considerable familiarity—they are "universities" in no sense of the word, and, in fact, their relative grade is little above that of a high school in New York or New England. I would assign many of them to a lower rank as educational institutions than Eton or Rugby, not for a moment drawing into unworthy comparison Trinity, Glasgow, or Aberdeen. They usually possess slender endowments, and their degrees are cheap and not worth the having. I call to mind an amusing story, for the truth of which I will not vouch, in this connexion. A certain wealthy though uneducated man, with scholastic ambitions, endowed one of this class of colleges. As a manifestation of gratitude the trustees conferred a degree upon him. Not satisfied with this, he asked that a

degree be conferred upon a candidate whom he should name, who happened to be his coachman. This request was granted. Finally he made a bet with a friend that he would also obtain a degree for his horse. The trustees had, however, by this time become suspicious. They investigated, and then politely replied that, although they had once given a degree to a donkey, they could find no precedent for conferring it upon a horse. There are many donkeys who now possess degrees.

I know of a certain Roman Catholic college, situated east of the Mississippi River, which grants the degree of Ph.B. for almost nothing. It is necessary that one should possess only a very ordinary education to become a candidate, no residence is required, and if one attend twice a week, in the evening, lectures on elementary logic and philosophy, the conditions are compiled with. A merely formal examination is held at the end of the year, and the degree is granted. Such a farce as this is unfortunately only too common. Of course it should be understood that these remarks apply neither to the Chicago nor the Leland Stanford Junior universities, nor to many others in the western part of this country, the faculty and trustees of which are conscientious men, who strive successfully to maintain the highest possible standard and to do everything to advance the cause of education and learning, not to prostitute them and bring them into contempt. But it is impossible to disguise the fact that the other class—the class to which it may fairly be assumed that Tusculum University belongs—still exists in superabundance, and that it will require many years to rid the country of them. A. MONTGOMERY HANDY.

New Brighton, N.Y.

"FAD" (8th S. vii. 109, 230).—The derivation of this word is possibly traceable in the Welsh language. By the law of mutation of initial consonants peculiar to that tongue, the root words *fedd* and *medd* are convertible terms. Their essential meaning is possession; transitive or intransitive, possession of something, or the act of being possessed or engrossed by some occupation or vice. Welsh *medd*, and Irish, Sanskrit, and English *mad* have similar meanings, and are probably kindred words. The word *mad* is not common in Teutonic idioms, so that the Anglo-Saxons probably borrowed it from the Welsh. *Fad* is, therefore, equally derivable from *fedd*. Proximately, of course, it comes from the Midland dialects, and ultimately from some root word common to many members of the Aryan family of speech. It would be strange if the two words, *mad* and *fad*, having a similar meaning, should be traceable to the same root. P.

"FAMILY OF LOVE" (8th S. vii. 328, 351).—In addition to the allusion to John Evelyn's 'Diary' in MR. BIERLEY'S inquiry, and the numerous authorities cited in Miss C. Fell Smith's exhaustive memoir of Henry Nicholas, or Henrick Niclaes, in the fortieth volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' referred to by MR. AXON, there are three letters relating to the sect in the fourth volume of the third series of Sir Henry Ellis's 'Original Letters illustrative of English History,' and their numbers, titles, and dates are as follows:

"Letter cccxi. Edmund Freake, Bishop of Norwich, to Lord Burghley, respecting his proposed removal to the see of Ely; and on the Increase of the Family of Love. Dated iiii^th of June, 1579.

"Letter cccxii. John Wotton, Bishop of Exeter, to Lord Burghley, upon his proceedings against Anthony Randall, and against the sect called the Family of Love. Dated the vi^th of June, 1581.

"Letter cccxiii. Sir Francis Knollys to the Lords Burghley and Leicester; to search for the Printers of Castalio's Book. The Free-Will Men and Family of Love compared. Danger from the Jesuits. Dated the 29 of September, 1581."

Anthony Randall, who is mentioned by Bishop Wolton, was instituted to the Rectory of Lidford, Devon, on Nov. 29, 1570, on the presentation of Queen Elizabeth, and was deprived of the living shortly before March 26, 1580, "for his damnable opynions and heresies"; and the Bishop adds, "Randall hath many complices, that hurtful secte the Famylie of Love beginneth to creepe in this contrie." WINSLOW JONES.

Exmouth.

As a pendant to MR. AXON'S reply it may be of interest to note that in the collected works of Thomas Middleton will be found a play entitled 'The Family of Love,' founded upon the peculiarities of the sect. There are also some prefatory remarks upon the "family." RICHARD LAWSON.

Urmston, Manchester.

DRIVING "PICKAXE" (8th S. vii. 309, 394).—The terms "pickaxe" and "unicorn" have a similar meaning, *i.e.*, one leader and a pair of wheel horses. In the case quoted by MR. FLEMING from Mr. Baines's 'Forty Years at the Post Office,' the off-wheeler being killed, he was replaced by a leader in the usual way. Without a change of harness the leaders cannot be put at wheel, and certainly a single wheeler could not hold a coach down an incline. Apart from this, if the Quicksilver had proceeded on its journey with its team short of the off-side wheeler, a general shift, as described by TERRY BANK, would have been unnecessary. HAROLD MALET, Col.

HOXNE ABBEY (8th S. vii. 368).—This was a small cell to the Benedictine Priory of Norwich, founded by Bishop Herbert in 1101, probably adjoining the bishop's palace in Hoxne, but removed about 1250 to the older site of St. Edmund's Chapel. Just before the Dissolution, Prior Castleton, of Norwich, alienated Hoxne Priory to Sir Richard Gresham. In Elizabeth's time the

property came to John Thurston, whose family continued there for six generations. The present house, on the site of the priory, was probably built by him, and is of some little interest as a farmhouse of that date.

St. Edmund's history, more or less apocryphal, is related in the Saxon and other chronicles; Yates's 'History of Bury St. Edmunds,' p. 23; and Murray's 'Handbook of Suffolk,' pp. 120–121 and 177.

Hoxne (pronounced Hoxon) is the name of the present parish, the hundred, and the deanery, and was from the earliest times a possession of the East Anglian bishops. Its derivation is, no doubt, from the water of the river Waveney, which there divides Suffolk from Norfolk. When Edmund fled from the Danes at Thetford in 870 he was taken and martyred at Eglesdune, now Hoxne. This appears to have been the name of the district in which Hoxne now is, and I consider it to mean the "down" or upland of Eglwys, the church standing, as its present successor does, on the high ground.

Osmundston (Norfolk), now called Scole, takes the latter name from the schole, shoal, or ford there, for there the Roman road from Colchester enters Norfolk, and the stone pavement still exists in the stream, a little above the present bridge.

C. R. MANNING.

The Rev. Canon Benham, rector of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, read a paper on the ancient records of his parish and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard Street, before the London and Middlesex Archæological Society on April 9 last. A full report appears in the *City Press* on the 13th of the same month. Another sketch of the church, alterations, and dimensions was given in the *Builder* of July 6, 1889.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road.

There is an account of Hoxne to be found in Murray's 'Handbook for the Eastern Counties,' and of the tree to which it is said St. Edmund was bound when the Danes made him a mark for their arrows. In 1849, when the tree was broken up, an arrow head was found in the heart of it. Oakley Park, the seat of Sir Edward Kerrison, is in the parish, which is noted for Suffolk flints.

JOHN PICKFORD, M.A.

Newbourne Rectory, Woodbridge.

CHARLES I. AND BP. JUXON (8th S. v. 143, 208, 210, 271, 391; vi. 158).—The following notice of this incident is remarkable on several accounts. It was published in 1660, so appears to be the earliest printed account. Alexander More was employed by Charles II. when in exile to answer Milton's magnificent 'Defence of the People of England.' His account may therefore be considered as approved, if not supplied, by the king himself; and is, I believe, the only one so authorized. Milton, however, evidently does not accept it, and his sources of official information were of the highest. The following extract is from the 'Second Defence,' which Milton wrote in answer to More. See St. John, 'Milton's Prose Works,' Bohn, 1848, vol. i. pp. 272, 273:—

"You say that 'on the fatal scaffold, the king was heard twice to sigh out to the Bishop of London, Remember! remember!' The judges were all in anxiety to know what the words, so emphatically repeated, meant; the bishop, according to your account, was sent for, and with a menace ordered to declare to what the reiterated admonition might allude. He, at first, with a preconcerted dissimulation, pleaded his sense of delicacy, and refused to divulge the secret. When they became more impatient, he at last disclosed, as if by constraint, and under the influence of fear, what he would not for the world have had unknown. 'The king,' said he, 'ordered me, if I could gain access to his son, to inform him that it was the last injunction of his dying father, that, if he were ever restored to his power and crown, he should pardon you, the authors of his death. This was what his majesty again and again commanded me to remember.' Which shall I say? That the king discovered most piety, or the bishop most deceit; who with so little difficulty consented to disclose a secret, which on the very scaffold was so mysteriously entrusted to him, for the purpose of disclosure? But O! model of taciturnity! Charles had long since left this injunction, among others, to his son, in his 'Icon Basilicon,' a book which was evidently written for this express purpose, that this secret, which had been so ostentatiously enveloped in obscurity, might be divulged with the utmost dispatch, and circulated with the utmost diligence."

Milton further adds:—

"You tricked out this fiction, and embellished it with the effusions of sensibility, in order to entrap the attention of the populace. But though I do not deny but that one or two of the commissioners might perhaps have briefly interrogated the bishop on the subject, I do not find that he was either purposely called before them, or deliberately and scrupulously interrogated, as if it were a matter of their general solicitude and care."

Of Charles II. Milton remarks:—

"Has he not indeed more than once openly declared in his public memorials, that nothing should induce him to pardon the murderers of his father? Consider, therefore, whether this narrative of yours be likely to be true, which, the more it commends the father, reviles the son?"

Milton, as an authority in this matter, is immeasurably superior to the Scotch minister in respect to learning, talents, character, and sources of information. So this can hardly be the solution.

A. B. G.

PATRICK GIBSON (8th S. vi. 508).—The following account of this forgotten hero is given in Geo. Bryan's 'Chelsea, in the Olden and Present Times':—

"Patrick Gibson, aged 111 years, lived in a house near the old World's End Tavern. For many years this remarkable man was a purser in the navy, in the reign of George III., and on all occasions he was invariably found in the thick of the battle, fighting with the most determined bravery. He assisted in conveying General Wolfe off the field, and served under Lord Nelson at the

Battle of Trafalgar. William IV., when Duke of Clarence, visited him at Chelsea, and took great interest in his affairs. He resided in the parish twenty years, and died in 1832, at the remarkable age of 111 years, which was proved to be correct from official dates and by particular events. An exceedingly striking portrait of Patrick Gibson, by McNaughten, adorns the walls of Greenwich Hospital."

Mr. Alfred Beaver, in his 'Memorials of Old Chelsea,' states that Gibson died in 1831, and assigns the same year for the painting of the portrait by "Macartan" (*sic* in Beaver). He occupied one of a row of old cottages in World's End Lane, now World's End Passage. His place of burial appears to be unknown. CHAS. JAS. FERET.

49, Edith Road, West Kensington.

POLLARD OF LEEDS (8th S. vii. 327).—The arms of Pollard, of Brunton, co. Yorks, given in Foster's 'Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584,' are "Ermine, a cross engrailed sable." Is it possible that the Pollards of Leeds were descended from this family? TERRY BANE.

THAT=SO (8th S. vii. 346).—This use of *that* is not confined to Scotland, but is common in our midland and northern counties. "Jack learnt to smoke before he was *that* high" (the height being indicated by the hand); "Sally is *that* stupid she won't be said"—meaning, "So obstinate that she will not listen to reason." Such speeches as these are heard every day in Nottinghamshire. C. C. B.

MILTON'S PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN (8th S. vi. 146, 253, 489).—It appears as if the difference between the *ayes* and *ahs* would never be settled; and yet those who say *payter* and *mayter* would teach their children to say *pah* and *mah*—that "fine English of the genteel vulgar."

As it may be a mystery to many how the split commenced, let us hear what that "man of men and master of affairs" and tongues, the late Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton, has to say on the subject, in his 'Life,' 1893, vol. i. p. 83:—

"The history of the English pronunciation of Latin is curious. In Chaucer it was after the Roman fashion, in Spencer the English *a* appears, and the change begins to make itself felt under the succession of Queen Elizabeth. It is most probable that this was encouraged by the leaders of education in order more thoroughly to break with Rome. The effect was, that after learning Greek and Latin for twenty years, a lad could hardly speak a sentence, because he had never been taught to converse in the absurdly called Dead Languages; and if he did speak, not a soul but an Englishman could understand him. The English pronunciation of Latin vowels happens to be the worst in the world, because we have an *a* and an *a* which belongs peculiarly to English, and which destroys all the charms of those grand-sounding vowels. Years after I was laughed at at Oxford, public opinion took a turn, and Roman pronunciation of Latin was adopted in many of the best schools. I was anxious to see them drop their absurd mispronunciation of Greek; but all the authorities whom I consulted on the subject declared to me that schoolmasters had quite enough with learning Italianized Latin, and could not be expected to trouble themselves with learning Athenianized Greek. I had another most quixotic idea, which was truly breaking one's head against a windmill. I wanted the public to pronounce Yob for Job, Yericho for Jericho, Yakoob for Jacob, and Yerusalem for Jerusalem. The writers of the Anglican version must certainly have intended this, and it is inconceivable how the whole English public dropped the cognate German pronunciation of *j*, and took to that of France and Italy."

The opinion of the travelled captain towards Oxford, from his leaving Trinity in 1842 to the day of his death, is well known, and is expressed in the following lines:—

I leave thee, Oxford, I loathe thee well,
Thy saint, thy sinner, scholar, prig, and swell.

RICHARD HEMMING.

Ardwick.

In reference to this subject, perhaps I may be pardoned for putting on record here the words of King James I. as they are given in 'The Fortunes of Nigel,' chap. ix.:—

"Ye see, my Lords, no bad specimen of our Scottish Latinity, with which language we would all our subjects in England were as well imbued as youths of honourable birth in our old kingdom; we keep the genuine and Roman pronunciation, like other nations on the Continent, so that we hold communing with any scholar in the universe who can but speak the Latin tongue; whereas ye, our learned subjects in England, have introduced into your universities, otherwise most learned, a fashion of pronouncing.....which can be understood by no nation on earth saving yourselves; whereby Latin, *quoad Anglos*, ceaseth to be *communis lingua*, the general dragoman and interpreter between all the wise men of the earth."

It may be of interest to add that I understand from a neighbour and friend here, who is a graduate of Edinburgh, that in the Scottish universities and colleges the old pronunciation of Latin is in constant use down to the present hour.

E. WALFORD, M.A.

Ventnor.

FOLK-LORE: SNOWDROPS (8th S. vii. 167, 258).—"Wild Flowers, especially Snow-drops, brought into the house, prevent the first brood of chickens" (T. D. Fosbroke, 'Ariconensia,' 1821, p. 70).

W. C. B.

CHURCHING OF WOMEN (8th S. v. 385; vi. 11, 276, 512; vii. 113).—When a thing has ceased to exist it may be said to have taken its place upon the lowest shelf of antiquity; and therefore the following curious notice, showing how the matrons of West Kirby, in Cheshire, discharged their obligations to render thank offerings for recovery after child-birth, seems worthy of record. The notice or remonstrance was dated 1888, printed, glazed, and framed, and was only removed from the porch of the parish church last year (1894):—

"The Thanksgiving of Women after childbirth, commonly called the Churching of Women.—The rector desires to say a few words about churching. Until of

late the immemorial custom has been to demand a fee of two shillings. This has been discontinued, on the ground that what is in fact a thankoffering should not be a subject of demand, but voluntarily and freely given, according to the several ability of the giver. The offerings therefore are no longer paid to the Rector and Clerk, but are requested to be paid by the offerer into the box by the south door, to be applied to Church Restoration or other Parish needs. It has been found in many cases that those who before readily paid the two shillings have given much smaller, even insignificant offerings, or none at all. Can a Thanksgiving service be acceptable without a thankoffering where it can be afforded!—West Kirby, April, 1888."

On the outer door of the porch where the above was suspended the stone masks on either sides are heads of Her Majesty the Queen and Bishop Jacobson of Chester, on the inner door the Prince and Princess of Wales as they were at the time of their marriage; and surmounting a waterspout outside is a stone record of some political contest, wherein Lord Beaconsfield with one hand holds up the crown, and with the other keeps down the British lion. Mr. Gladstone strikes the lion with a flail, and has a book under his arm. A stone fell from the tower and knocked of the top of Mr. Gladstone's head; it has been mended without regard to portraiture. HILDA GAMLIN.

Camden Lawn, Birkenhead.

FLOWER LORE (8th S. vii. 148, 271).—To the list may be added an anonymous and undated work entitled 'Flower Lore,' published in Belfast about fifteen years ago. It was written by MRS. Jane Paterson, eldest daughter of Robert Carruthers, author of the 'Life of Pope,' &c.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Salterton, Devon.

THE WORD "GNOFFE" IN CHAUCER (8th S. vii. 226, 256, 357).—See 4th S. iii. 89, 181, 292.

A. H.

MR. DOUCE'S LEGACY (8th S. vii. 367).—Mr. Macray states, in a note to the 'Annals of the Bodleian Library,' p. 326, Oxford, 1890, that the time when the seal is to be taken off the bequest is Jan. 1, 1900. ED. MARSHALL.

A SHOWER OF FROGS (8th S. vi. 104, 189, 395).—A shower of frogs in London! To the inhabitants of the metropolis it may come as a surprise to know that such a thing has been experienced. Looking through the pages of an old volume of that once popular miscellany the *Mirror*, I found, under the heading 'A Shower of Frogs,' the following item:—

"A correspondent of the *Sun*, who dates from 7, Sackville Street, states that, as he was walking up Tower Street on Monday afternoon, July 30, 1838, he saw some dozens of young frogs hopping on the foot and carriage pavements; which he conjectures had been precipitated to the earth in a heavy shower that had fallen about an hour before, as they were scattered to a considerable distance. He describes the largest of the frogs as not exceeding half an inch in length, while some were extremely minute, but all exceedingly lively."—*Mirror*, Aug. 4, 1838.

This, if not unique, must be a very rare phenomenon in London.

In the 'British Apollo,' vol. i. p. 410, an instance of the phenomenon is brought to the notice of the authors of that production by a correspondent, who mentions that on riding

"out in a warm evening, when near the Town's End, he saw a vast number of small frogs on the road, not larger than bees, which some people affirm'd came down in a shower of rain, which fell just before."

In these days it may be interesting to read the reply with which the narrator of the above incident was favoured in explanation of its occurrence. Says the learned writer, to whom the task of dispelling this "vulgar error" (*sic*) was accorded:—

"That opinion of young frogs coming down in a shower of rain certainly deserves not the least rank among vulgar errors; we may almost as well imagine, that any other animal, terrestrial or aquatick should drop from the clouds. Do not we see plainly that their spawn lies together in the water in a cluster, which being of a glutinous substance is not very apt to be dispers'd and carried up into the air to be hatched there. If then after a shower of rain, especially in warm weather, they are sometimes found in great numbers upon the ground, it is only because by that pleasant rain they are invited abroad from those holes where they lay lurking before."

C. P. HALE.

SARACEN COLONY IN ENGLAND (8th S. vii. 247, 337).—The following extract from the twelfth century scholar, John of Salisbury's 'Metalogicus' (iv. 6), will be found to illustrate the remarks of E. S. A. on p. 337. John is describing the contents of Aristotle's 'Logical Treatises':—

"Continet enim [Posteriorum Analyticorum Scientia] artem demonstrandi, quæ præ ceteris rationibus disserendi, ardua est. Deinde hæc utentium raritate jam fere in desuetudinem abiit, eo quod demonstrationis usus vix apud solos mathematicos est; et in his fere, apud geometras duntaxat; sed et hujus quoque disciplinæ non est celebris usus apud nos, nisi forte in tractu Ibero vel confinio Africæ. Etenim gentes istæ astronomiæ causa geometriam exercent præ ceteris similiter Ægyptus et nonnullæ gentes Arabiæ."

C. C. J. W.

AN APPLE-PIE BED (8th S. v. 347, 497; vi. 78).—It is worth noting that in the recently published French version of Mr. Burnand's 'Happy Thoughts,' "To make an apple-pie bed" is rendered "Glisser des tartes aux pommes dans le lit"; for it shows that the bed is not a familiar one in France, and tends, therefore, against the suggested French derivation of the apple-pie from some perversion of *plier*. KILLIGREW.

LEATHER DRINKING JACKS (8th S. vii. 249, 312, 395).—I think MR. PICKFORD is mistaken in referring the name "Leather Bottle" to this drinking vessel. My father possessed an old leather bottle, shaped like a cask, the purpose of which

was to carry beer to the labourers in the fields. We had several of these in wood, varying in size from a quart to a gallon, but only one (a very old one) in leather. It was, of course, possible to drink out of them, but the usual and fairer way was to use "tots." There is at Haxey, near here, a very curious ancient leather bottle, which was found, I believe, during some recent partial restoration of the church, and is now in the possession of the vicar. I have not seen it; but it has been described to me as something like a tea-urn in shape, with two handles, and large enough to contain from a gallon to a gallon and a half of liquid. It is believed to have been used for storing the wine for the communion; and I have been told that formerly, when wine was scarce, the custom was to send the bottle abroad to be replenished whenever a fresh supply was needed. This may be only a guess. Probably by "abroad" my informant only meant to some distant town. One has not to travel very far to be, in rustic estimation, a foreigner. C. C. B.

Leather black jacks are extremely common, some being painted with arms and other devices; but not all that are sold in curiosity shops are genuine. A few years ago there was quite a brisk trade started in fictitious black jacks, almost equalling in quantity and impudence of manufacture the leaden and bronze forgeries supposed to come from London excavations. The larger specimens often had a date incised.

The leather bottle was quite a different thing. There was one genuine example used a few years ago as the sign of a public-house close to London. It was in the shape of a barrel, with a bung-hole at the top, into which was inserted a stopper to prevent the liquor being spilt, as says the song:—

> Now had it been a leather bottòl,
> With the stopel in, it had all been well.

I fancy they have been used quite lately.

J. C. J.

There is a black jack at Crowle, in Worcestershire, kept by the chief ringer of the parish church. It is taken round by the ringers at Christmas time to receive gifts of cider. It is dated—but I cannot give fuller particulars from memory—and seems to have been used as before mentioned for a great many years. There are also several specimens in the Salford Museum, Lancashire. P. DE CLOUGHS.

There is, or was till lately, a pair of leather drinking jacks, almost as large as boots, at Ockells, Berks, an old mansion about two or three miles from Maidenhead. E. WALFORD.

Ventnor.

["The Old Leather Bottle" is the name of a public-house at the corner of Charles Street, Leather Lane, Holborn. This house was rebuilt about three years ago. The old house had a leather bottle hung out as a sign.]

NAME OF BOOK WANTED (8th S. vii. 387).—Your correspondent the MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY will find a good deal of genealogical information respecting the family of Ailly in 'Le Palais de l'Honneur,' by Anselme de la Vierge Marie, Paris, 1664, 4to., p. 310, and the 'Histoire de la Maison de Bethune,' by André du Chesne, Paris, 1739, fo., pp. 368–9. H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

If the MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY will call on me I will show him a work in which the family he refers to (commencing 1442) is given—particularly the branch Seigneurs de Boubers and De Fontaines. LEO CULLETON.

25, Cranbourn Street, S.W.

THE PEAK (8th S. vii. 109).—Reference should be made to Camden's—who does not believe a word of it—'Britannia,' p. 494, ed. 1695, and to the more romantic Drayton's 'Polyolbion,' XXVI.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

A SAYING OF VOLTAIRE (8th S. vii. 409).—I am very glad to be able, by answering the query of your correspondent G. H., to save him the trouble of looking for a needle in a load of hay, *i.e.* a single line in the seventy octavo volumes of Voltaire's works. He will find the famous saying "Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer" in the épître cxcviii. à l'auteur du livre des trois imposteurs (Lequien's edition, Paris, 1825, tome xiii. p. 382). This one saying alone, it may be observed, ought to clear Voltaire from the charge of advocating or countenancing atheism, made against him by so many who know nothing of his life and writings. Voltaire, as a true philosopher, was well aware of the mischievous consequences of atheism among the mass of mankind, and, whether or not he was an atheist at heart, as a true philanthropist he invariably upholds in his writings the belief in the existence of a Deity, were it only for the sake of the expediency of an "invention" as a *pis aller* if, as he begins by saying (*loco citato*), it did not exist. A very peculiar feature in this case is, that he refers to the line quoted above in a letter to the Maréchal Duc de Richelieu (Nov. 1, 1770, tome lxvii. p. 296) in these terms:—

> "Au reste, je pense qu'il est toujours très bon de soutenir la doctrine de l'existence d'un Dieu rémunérateur et vengeur, la société a besoin de cette opinion. Je ne sais si vous connaissez ce vers 'Si Dieu n'existait pas, il faudrait l'inventer.'"

Again he returns to it in a letter to M. Saurin, de l'Académie Française (Nov. 10, 1770, p. 300):

> "Je vous sais bon gré de réprouver l'athéisme et d'aimer ce vers: 'Si Dieu, &c.' Je suis rarement content de mes vers, mais j'avoue que j'ai une tendresse de père pour celui-là."

I remember seeing in the public papers, a few years ago, a speech of Mr. Gladstone on the brawl respecting Charles Bradlaugh in the House of

Commons, in the course of which Voltaire's expression *écraser l'infâme* was mentioned as directed against the Deity. The great orator was evidently not fully acquainted with the writings of Voltaire; *l'infâme*, with him, means only superstition and fanaticism. (See the letters from Frederic, King of Prussia, to Voltaire, and from Voltaire to Frederic, ann. 1766 *passim*; also from Voltaire to d'Alembert, June 23, 1760, and Sept. 15, 1762). If people generally, in this country, were to read Voltaire instead of M. Zola, *et hoc genus omne*, they would really improve their minds as well as their French, and gain at the same time a proper knowledge of the most brilliant star in French literature.

F. E. A. GASC.

Brighton.

[Other replies are acknowledged.]

ROOM WHERE FAMILY IN THE CENTRE TAKES IN LODGERS (8th S. vii. 309).—I cannot tell MR. MARSHALL when this anecdote was first recorded, but it may amuse him to hear that I am personally acquainted with an analogous case. There were two families in one room, and one of the mothers complained that "When the other gentleman brings home a lodger it gets terribly hot." GARSIAS.

If my memory does not play me false, this story was told in an article (on the 'Dwellings of the Poor,' or with some similar title) in the defunct quarterly the *Christian Remembrancer*, somewhere between the years 1862 and 1868.

EDWARD H. MARSHALL, M.A.

Hastings.

"DINGE" (8th S. vii. 367, 413).—At the age when clean hands were a luxury towards which I did not reach, my nurse used to tell me that "the dirt was regularly dinged in"; and certainly my fingers were often more than dingy. She has been heard to make the same remark of clothes which had only imperfectly cleansed in the wash-tub.

ST. SWITHIN.

Miscellaneous.

NOTES ON BOOKS, &c.

Memoirs of Barras. Edited by George Duruy. Translated by Charles E. Roche. Vols. I. and II. (Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.)

SIXTY-SIX years after the death of Paul François Jean Nicolas Comte de Barras his memoirs see the light. Accident as much as prudence is responsible for the delay in their appearance. Their publication during the lifetime of the author might scarcely have been expedient, and reasonable cause exists for hesitation on the part of his executor. Now, even, when all actively concerned in the events he chronicles and the persons with whom he deals have passed away, some susceptibilities are wounded. It is, indeed, a strange caprice of fortune that when now finally the memoirs see the light it is under the charge and accompanied by the comments of a man to whom most of the views expressed and the lesson inculcated are distasteful if not intolerable. A renegade nobleman, false to his king and his order, though presumably honest in his enthusiasm for those "rights of man" by the dream concerning which the best minds of the last century were led, Barras, as is well known, took an active part in the Revolution, assisting at the taking of the Bastille and of the Tuileries, and voting in the Convention, as member for the Department of Var, for the death of the king without respite or appeal. His subsequent career belongs, of course, to the history of France, and is well known. His chief renown is associated with the death of Robespierre, in which he had a great, perhaps the principal, share. Next to this, which was indispensable to his own security, since before the Ninth Thermidor his head rested very insecurely on his shoulders, his dislike to Napoleon and his desire to blacken the character of the Emperor are his most striking traits. Robespierre and Napoleon were not the only men among those with whom he was associated whom he fiercely assails, and a strong light is cast upon Talleyrand, Fouquier-Tinville, and innumerable actors in the greatest of historical dramas.

The two volumes so far published deal principally with the proceedings of the Directorate; and though Barras goes out of his way to attack Napoleon—in whom he traces a resemblance to Robespierre and even to the infamous Marquis de Sade—it is only, or at least chiefly, in connexion with the siege of Toulon, in which Barras participated, that he brings more or less inconclusive evidence as to the comparative insignificance of Napoleon's accomplishment. That the work constitutes an important contribution to history needs not be said. As to the value of the testimony furnished by a man so debauched and unscrupulous as Barras views may differ, as to the interest of the pictures he presents two opinions are not possible. It is difficult from a mass of matter such as is before us to select what is most striking. Early in the memoirs Barras exonerates Marie Antoinette from all share in the great scandal of the diamond necklace, and shows very clearly the manner in which the Cardinal de Rohan was misled and befooled. An earlier portion of the book, depicting the adventures of Barras at Pondicherry, has special interest for English readers, who, however, will be more amused than edified on reading what would, in the writer's estimate, have happened to our forces had things been other than they were. Not, however, until he comes to the point at which he finds himself promoted to a dangerous and mortal antagonism to Robespierre does his record become fully stimulating. With commendable frankness he depicts his attempt to conciliate "the incorruptible," and the picture he affords of the insolent contempt and silence with which his advances were received is most impressive. During the interview between Robespierre and Barras and Fréron—if interview it can be called—Robespierre regarded both with a calm stare of surprise and indifference, proceeding with the task of dressing himself on which he was occupied, paying no heed whatever to their salutations, and flinging off his apparel in a way so as to soil their smart attire. Now and then, as he brushed his teeth, he spat on the ground close to them. Not otherwise did his lips open, though between them there exuded "a bilious froth boding no good." M. Duruy supposes this treatment to have arisen from the knowledge possessed by Robespierre that Barras had been enriching himself at the public cost. This might well be, but the character of Barras must have been from every point of view distasteful to the man on whom he sought to thrust his intimacy.

Sufficiently scandalous is what is said concerning Joséphine de Beauharnais, and Barras himself seems rather ashamed of his own indiscreet revelations, for which he makes a sort of half-hearted apology. That

Bonaparte knew of the relations between Joséphine and Barras, and only sought dishonourable advancement, is a notion M. Duruy utterly scouts. One must wait for the concluding portion to estimate the full value of these records, the publication of which has been so long deferred. Enough is already given to show that they throw a strong light upon historical events of the utmost importance, and though the character of the writer inspires the gravest mistrust, there are many points on which his evidence may be accepted. In one respect his enemy and editor does him less than justice. Barras had a certain kind of humanity, and the reckless expenditure of human life in the battles of Napoleon was as genuinely distasteful to him as were the massacres of the Terror. Entering into politics for the purpose of mending his fortunes—impaired by his own misconduct and excess—he found himself, like many others, carried further than he wished. His nature, however, like that of Narcissa, remained "moderately mild," and his arraignment of Napoleon, which revolts M. Duruy, will be received with equanimity and a certain limited amount of credence by others less interested.

The two handsome volumes are illustrated by portraits and plans. The translation is fairly good. We would ask M. Roche, however, on what principle he talks of a *bourgeoise* history and *bourgeois* chronology. English nouns have not as a rule genders, and in French both *histoire* and *chronologie* are feminine. Perhaps it is only a slip.

Kelvinside. Illustrated by a Series of Drawings and Photographs. (Glasgow, Maclure, Macdonald & Co.)

WITHIN the century the growth of Glasgow has been almost phenomenal. The western boundary used to be somewhere about the present central area, while the modern West End is two miles off. In 1827 Capt. Hamilton could still call Govan ('Cyril Thornton,' chap. x.) "a pretty and rural village," a description on which the present great shipbuilding yards of the place are a curious and instructive commentary. Within living memory there was a rookery at the top of Queen Street, where the great station of the North British Railway now stands, while the fashionable Sauchiehall Street was a country road deeply rutted with cart tracks. Beyond all this the West End of the city now begins, and visitors should not form an estimate of "dirty, smoky, old Glasgow" without seeing the district of Hillhead, and the splendid drives, terraces, and quadrants of Kelvinside.

The estate of Kelvinside was bought in 1839 by Messrs. Montgomerie & Fleming, eminent solicitors in the city, whose representative, our worthy contributor Mr. J. B. Fleming, is the present over-lord of the suburb. It has very happily occurred to him that a volume giving an account of the development of the district, and illustrated with appropriate views, would be a useful memorial record, and the result is now before us. The book is a sumptuous and valuable possession, the letterpress giving with fine taste and spirit all necessary historical, biographical, and descriptive matter, and the illustrations graphically delineating Kelvinside, from the days of its rural remoteness and beauty till now, when it is the home of merchant princes and on the point of having a railway service at its doors.

The account of the purchase and development of the estate constitutes a strong and suggestive tribute to the outlook and shrewdness of leading Glasgow citizens, qualities which have made the city what it is to-day. Incidentally, various interesting points of topography, nomenclature, &c., are raised, and every one of them is in turn satisfactorily disposed of by Mr. Fleming. "The Three-Tree Well," the scene of Dr. Lyle's song 'Kelvingrove,' and the name "Byres Road" are examples. Mr. Fleming is anxious that, so far as his influence can go, the amenities of the beautiful district with which he is so warmly associated shall not suffer from the taint of weak affectation. The full-page illustrations, whether from early pictures or recent photographs, are admirable in every respect, and reflect the highest credit on the eminent firm under whose auspices they have been produced. Every lover of Glasgow and every admirer of a beautiful book should see this work.

The Crusades. By T. A. Archer and C. L. Kingsford. (Fisher Unwin.)

To tell a thrice-told tale and impart new interest to it in the telling is a test of the powers of any writer, and Messrs. Archer and Kingsford come successfully out of the ordeal. The apparent want of harmony between the title of the volume and that of the "Story of the Nations" series, to which it belongs, is obviated by the sub-title, "The Story of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem." It is only so far as the Crusades centre around that kingdom that they find a place in this history, and it is this restricted point of view which differentiates it from most other works on the same subject. Accordingly, it is only the Crusades properly so-called, the first three, which fall within the scope of our authors' narrative, which excludes of set purpose those later developments and perversions of religious wars which have often been loosely grouped under the same designation. This course certainly ensures a compactness and unity of idea which is not always to be found in larger treatises. Recourse has been had to contemporary writers in order to secure a fresh and lifelike presentment of the stirring events recorded, and the result is a readable narrative with sufficient fulness of detail to make it exceedingly interesting. The usual liberal supply of illustrations is not wanting. The closing chapter on the results and indirect influences of the Crusades strikes us as of special value and suggestiveness.

A small slip occurs in attributing the motto of the chapter on the military orders, "Triplex funiculus non facile rumpitur," to James de Vitry, Bishop of Acre, when it is obviously from the vulgate of Ecclesiastes iv. 12; and it is from the same source (x. 16) that "væ terris ubi rex est puer," the motto prefixed to chap. xviii., is taken, and not from the apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus, as given.

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We must call special attention to the following notices:

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To secure insertion of communications correspondents must observe the following rule. Let each note, query, or reply be written on a separate slip of paper, with the signature of the writer and such address as he wishes to appear. Correspondents who repeat queries are requested to head the second communication "Duplicate."

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